

The Japan Year Book 1943-44 Pages 200 and 202

The 82nd Session of the Diet.

On June 16 a three-day extraordinary session of the Diet was convened to approve a number of official measures designed to intensify the prosecution of hostilities on a far more effective total war footing than hitherto. This was the 82nd session of the Diet which, displaying a remarkable speed, transacted the entire scheduled business and resolved to exert its utmost to enhance further the fighting potentiality of the nation. Premier General Hideki Tojo, speaking on the opening day of the Diet, made a seven-point declaration. He affirmed that the defense preparations of greater East Asia had been strengthened appreciably, and that Nippon was making all arrangements to launch decisive operations. Explaining that the relations with the Nanking Government had become strikingly smooth and close, he declared for the first time that independence would be granted to the Philippines within this year.

The gist of the Premier's speech follows:

* * * *

The populations in Malai, Sumatra, Djawa, Borneo, Celebes and other places under Nipponese military administrations are assiduously extending their cooperation toward Nippon. Even in the midst of war, they have been liberated and accorded educational and cultural blessings under the sympathetic guidance of the Nipponese authorities, so that they are now enjoying a life of hope and happiness never experienced in the past. It is, I believe, a matter of hearty congratulation for these Indonesian people.

It is our intention to go further and, in pursuance of the aspirations of the native, to take measures step by step envisaging the participation of the native populations in government to the extent commensurate with the degree of their ability in the course of the year. In particular, we intend to realize this state of affairs as early as possible in Djawa in view of the advanced conditions of the island and in response to the desire of the people there.

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日本年鑑

一九四三年—一九四四年

自一〇四九頁至一〇五一頁

大東亞會議

一九四三年（昭和十八年）十一月六日採擇ノ共同宣言

「抑々世界各國ガ各ソノ所ヲ得相倚リ相扶ケテ万邦共榮ノ榮ヲ偕ニスルハ世界平和確立ノ根本要義ナリ

「然ルニ米英ハ自國ノ繁榮ノタメニハ他國家他民族ヲ抑壓シ、特ニ大東亞ニ對シテハ飽クナキ侵略擄取ヲ行ヒ、大東亞隸屬化ノ野望ヲ逞ウシ遂ニハ大東亞ノ安定ヲ根柢ヨリ覆サントセリ大東亞戰爭ノ原因茲ニ存ス

「大東亞各國ハ相提携シテ大東亞戰爭ヲ完遂シ大東亞ヲ米英ノ桎梏ヨリ解放シテソノ自存自衛ヲ全クシ左ノ要綱ニ基キ大東亞ヲ建設シ以テ世界平和ノ確立ニ寄與センコトヲ期ス

「一、大東亞各國ハ協同シテ大東亞ノ安定ヲ確保シ演義ニ基ク共存共榮ノ秩序ヲ建設ス

「二、大東亞各國ハ相互ニ自主獨立ヲ尊重シ互助敦睦ノ實ヲ擧ゲ大東亞ノ親和ヲ確立ス

「三、大東亞各國ハ相互ニ其ノ傳統ヲ尊重シ各民族ノ創造性ヲ伸揚シ大東亞ノ文化ヲ昂揚ス

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「四、大東亞各國ハ互恵ノ下緊密ニ提携シ其ノ經濟發展ヲ圖リ大東亞ノ繁榮ヲ増進ス

「五、大東亞各國ハ萬邦トノ交誼ヲ篤ウシ、人種的差別ヲ撤廢シ普ク文化ヲ交流シ進ンデ發展ヲ開放シ以テ世界ノ進運ニ貢獻ス」

大東亞會議ハ一九四三年（昭和十八年）十一月五日午前十時東京ニ於テ開催サレタ。此ノ大東亞會議ニ出席シタルモノハ、日本國、中華民國、泰國、滿洲國、比律賓國及緬甸國ノ六獨立國ノ代表デ、自由印度假政府首班「スバス・チャンドラ・ボース」モ亦陪席者トシテ出席シタ。

東亞十億ノ民族ノ總意ヲ代表シテ、四十六名ノ代表者、隨員及ビ陪席者ハ十一月五日門所定ノ時刻ニ夫々到着シ、互ニ心カラナル挨拶ヲ交シツツ、壯大ナル帝國議會會議事堂ノ禮堂ニ入ツタ。

會議室中央ニ角馬蹄型ニ並ベラレタ卓ガアリ、卓ヲ覆フ青イ毛布ノ上ニハ「イ、ロ、ハ」順ニ配列シタ各國代表ノ席ヲ指定スル各國ノ國旗ガ椅子板ノ下ニ振デラレテアツタ。

會議ハ午前十時日本國代表內閣總理大臣東條英機大將ノ挨拶ヲ以テ開會サレタ、議長ノ指名ガ始メラレ、泰國代表「ワン・ワイタヤコン」殿下ノ動議ニ依リ、東條首相ガ全員一致デ議長ニ選バレタ。

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東條首相本會議議長トシテ角馬蹄型ノ頭ニ着席シ、
ソノ右側ニ中華民國代表汪精衛院長、滿洲國代表
張景惠國務總理及ビ瀋陽國代表「バー・モウ」總
理大臣ガ座シ、東條首相ノ左側ニハ泰國代表「ワン・
ワイタヤコン」殿下、比律賓國代表「ホセ・ペー・ラウレル」
大統領及ビ自由印度假政府首班ニシテ本會議陪席
者タル「スバス・チャンドラ・ボース」ガ居並ビ、各國
代表ノ後ニソノ隨員ガ座ラ占メタ。

會議ハ大東亞戰爭完遂ト大東亞建設ニ對スル根本
方策ニ關スル積極的意見ノ陳述ニ集中シタ。各國
代表ノミ發言權ヲ與ヘラレ代表者ハ「イ、ロ、ハ」
順ニ演說スルコトニ決シタ。

午前ノ會議ニ於テハ東條首相及ビ汪院長ノミガ演
說スル豫定デアツタガ、議事急調ニ進行シ午後ニ
豫定サレテキタ「ワン・ワイタヤコン」殿下泰國
代表ノ演說ハ午前中ニ終了シ、四十分早ク正午休
憩トナツタ。

午後ノ會議ハ一時ニ開會サレ、最初ノ演說者ハ滿
洲國ノ張景惠國務總理デアツタ。氏ハ共榮圈ノ先
變國滿洲國ノ要望トシテ大東亞團結ノ必要ヲ力說
シタ。

次ノ演說者ハ比律賓國代表「ホセ・ペー・ラウレル」博
士テ其ノ章々シイ雄辯ヲ張ツタ。

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午後三時會議ハ休憩ニ入り、二十分後ニ再開サレ
タ。緬甸國代表「バー・モウ」首相ハ新シ國家不
撓ノ決意ヲ表明シタ。

之ヲ以テ參加六ヶ國代表ノ演説ハ完了シ午後四時
三十分散會トナツタ。

會議第二日白ハ同會議室ニ於テ十一月六日午前十
時ニ開會、各國代表、隨員及ビ陪席者全員出席シ、
日本代表東條首相ノ提議ニ始マツタ。各國代表相
互ノ熱烈ナル意見交換ノ後、午前十一時五十分休
憩トナツタ。

共同宣言採擄 午後零時四十分休憩終了ト共ニ、
首相東條大將零時四十五分起立シ、共同宣言案ヲ
本會議ニ再讀シ、大喝采ヲ受ケタ。次イデ氏ハ本
草案ニ賛成ノ場合ハ起立スル様各國代表ニ稟望シ
タガ、之ニ對シ六ヶ國代表ハ万聲ノ喝采ノ波瀾程
ニ、一齊ニ起立シタ。時ニ午後零時五十五分デア
ツタ。

「フラツシユ」ハバツバツト音ヲ立テテ「キ」ニ
エース「映畫」カメラマシ「進ハ此ノ亞細亞ノ劇
期的ニシテ輝タル瞬間、此ノ大東亞十億ノ民ノ總
意ヲ將來ノ全世代ニ見セル爲其ノ記錄ニ躍起トナ
ツタ。世界平和ニ對スル大東亞民族ノ最高ノ信念
ヲ内容トスル共同宣言（本章ノ第一頁ニ原文掲示）

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ハ直チニ本會議事務局ニ依リ發表セラレタ。

此ノ歴史的共同宣言論議一表採擇ノ後、新甸國元首「バー・モワー」博士起ツテ印度問題ニ關シ感誠的演説ヲ行ツタ。

印度及ビ緬甸ニ對スル英國壓迫ノ歴史ノ跡ヲ辿リ緬甸國元首ハソノ輝カシキ雄辯ヲ以テ「印度ノ解放ナクシテ亞細亞ノ解放ナシト強調シタ。氏自身英國ノ親屬ナル壓迫ヲ体験シ來ツタモノナル故、」バー・モワー元首ノ演説ハ壓迫サレタル印度民衆ニ對スル溫カイ同情ト東亞ノ地域ヨリ英米勢力ヲ完全ニ驅逐スル確固タル氏ノ決意トガ聲ニ表ハレテキタ。緬甸代表ニ次イデ「ボースー」氏立チ氏モ亦印度ガ印度自身ノモノトナル迄ハ、斷ジテ否ヲ收メヌ意キ決心ヲ披露シタ。

参加六ヶ國全代表及ビ列席者ガ同志ニ滿チタ印度指導者ノ熱烈ナル演説ヲ傾聴スルニ及ンデ會議ハソノ頂點ニ到シタ。

三十分ニ亘ル「ボースー」氏ノ演説及ビソノ譯話、英語翻譯ノ後東條首相起ツテ、「アンドマン」諸島及「ニコバル」群島ヲ自由印度政府ノ管轄下ニ置ク用意ガ日本國ニアル旨宣言シタ。同聲明ハ全會議ニ深甚ナル感銘ヲ與ヘタ。

東條首相ハ次イデ、本會議ニ於ケル日本國代表ト

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シテ更ニ一ツノ短イ「メツセーヂ」ヲ發シ、參加各國代表、隨員及ビ陪席者ニ彼等ガ本會議ノ進行ニ全信ノ協カラ盡シタルコトニ對シ感謝ノ意ヲ表シタ。

之ニ答ヘテ中華民國代表汪精衛院長ガ同會出席ノ全代表及ビ隨員ヲ代表シア、歴史的會議ガ成功裡ニ終結ニ至レルコトニ祝意ヲ披瀝シタ。

首相ハ再ビ起ツテ會議ノ閉會ヲ宣シ、斯クテ大東亞會議ハ午後三時十七分據タル成泉ヲ吹メテ閉會トナツタ。

代表、隨員及ビ陪席者 閉會時會議ニ關シテ、情報局ヨリ左ノ如キ發表ガアツタ。

「大東亞各國ハ既ニ睦隣友好、互助協力ノ強固ナル基礎ニ立チテ共同ノ目的達成ニ邁進シツツアル處、更ニ之等各國代表者間ニ就テ、大東亞戰爭完遂ト大東亞建設ノ方針ニ關シ同意ヲキ協定ヲ遂グル爲東京ニ於テ大東亞會議ヲ開催スルコトトナレリ

「各國代表及ビ列席者並ビニ陪席者氏名左ノ如シ

日 本 國

代表	內閣總理大臣	東條英機閣下
隨員	海軍大臣	嶋田繁太郎閣下
	大東亞大臣	青木一男閣下
	外務大臣	重光葵閣下
	內閣書記官長	星野直樹閣下

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情報局總裁
外務次官
大東亞次官
外務省政務局長
陸軍省軍醫局長
海軍省軍醫局長
大東亞省總務局長

天羽英二閣下
松本俊一閣下
山本熊一閣下
上村伸一閣下
佐藤賢了閣下
岡敬純閣下
竹内新平閣下

7.

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證明書

國際檢察部 才二三三九号

典據 開示 記

余柴田十三郎、余が下記資格、於て、即ち内務省警保局二級事務官、内務省圖書係、日本政府との關係に在りて、
該官吏十年余、文書、原本、保管、任じ居り、一九九頁、成
一九三—四十年、昭和十年—十九年、昭和十八、九年日本主權上懸
る外國刊行物獲得、爲る各有共同委員會、依り再刊、合衆
國印刷局、依り印刷、之を文書、添附文書、其正確に寫す
旨を記す。

余更に添附、記録及文書、原本、日本政府、公文書十二、
右内務省、公文圖書及綴、一部を記す。

一九四二年、昭和十七年、十月三十日

東京、於て署名

当該官吏署名欄

柴田 十三郎 (印)

右、者、公的資格

内務省警保局 二級事務官
兼 谷 良 行 (印)

公式入手に因る證明

余 HENRY SHIMAJIMA、余が前合國最重指揮官總司令部關係に在り、
十二、上、地、二、記、題、名、入書、余が公務上、日本政府、上記署名官吏
より入手、之を十二、上、地、二、記、題、名、證明す
一九四二年、昭和十七年、十月三十一日

於て署名

代名 欄

Henry Shimajima

右、者、公的資格

國際檢察部 調查官

證 人

Eric W. Fischer

The Japan Year Book 1943-44 Pages 1049 to 1051

THE ASSEMBLY OF GREATER EAST ASIATIC NATIONS

JOINT DECLARATION ADOPTED ON NOVEMBER 6, 1943

"It is the basic principle for the establishment of world peace that the nations of the world have each its proper place, and enjoy prosperity in common through mutual aid and assistance.

"The United States of America and the British Empire have in seeking their own prosperity oppressed other nations and peoples. Especially in East Asia, they indulged in insatiable aggression and exploitation, and sought to satisfy their inordinate ambition of enslaving the entire region, and finally they came to menace seriously the stability of East Asia. Herein lies the cause of the present war.

"The countries of Greater East Asia, with a view to contributing to the cause of world peace, undertake to cooperate toward prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, liberating their region from the yoke of British-American domination, and assuring their self-existence and self-defense, and in constructing a Greater East Asia in accordance with the following principles:

"1. The countries of Greater East Asia through mutual cooperation will ensure the stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice.

"2. The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practicing mutual assistance and amity.

"3. The countries of Greater East Asia by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia.

"4. The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region.

"5. The countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discriminations, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind."

The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was officially opened at 10 a.m. on November 5, 1943 in Tokyo. Attending this great conclave of nations were the Representatives of the six independent nations of Japan, China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, and Burma. Also present was Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, as Observer.

Representing the united will of the one billion people of East Asia, the 46 Representatives, Associates, and Observers arrived at the scheduled time on the morning of November 5 and entered the ante-chamber of the imposing Imperial Diet Building, exchanging cordial greetings with each other.

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In the center of the chamber were tables laid out in the shape of a squared horseshoe and above the blue woolen cloth covering the tables were the flags of each of the nations spread beneath a plate of glass, designating the seats of the Representatives lined up in the order of the Japanese alphabet.

The conference was opened at 10 a.m. with an address delivered by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, the Representative of Japan. Nominations for Chairman were begun and, through a motion by Prince Wan Waithayakon, the Thai Representative, Prime Minister Tojo was unanimously elected to the chair.

With Prime Minister Tojo, as Chairman of the Assembly, seated at the head of the squared horseshoe, to his right were Representative of China, President Wang Ching-wei, Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, the Manchoukuo Representative and Prime Minister Ba Maw, the Burmese Representative. To Prime Minister Tojo's left were His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon, the Thai Representative; President Jose P. Laurel, the Representative from the Philippines; and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Observer to the Assembly. Behind each of the Representatives were the Associates.

The conference concentrated on the statement of active opinions concerning fundamental measures for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of Greater East Asia. Only the Representatives were given voice and it was decided that the Representatives would speak in Japanese alphabetical order.

During the morning session, only Prime Minister Tojo and President Wang were scheduled to speak, but the proceedings progressed so rapidly that Prince Wan Waithayakon, the Thai delegate's speech, originally scheduled for the afternoon, was finished during the forenoon and that the noon recess came 40 minutes earlier.

The afternoon session opened at 1 p.m. The first speaker was Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo. He urged the need for Greater East Asia's unity as it was felt by Manchoukuo, the senior State in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The next speaker was Dr. Jose P. Laurel, the Philippine delegate, who exhibited his brilliant eloquence.

The session came to a recess at 3 p.m. and was resumed 20 minutes later. Prime Minister Ba Maw, the Burmese Representative, expressed the unflinching resolve of the newborn State.

This completed the speeches by the delegates of the six participating nations and the session adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

The second day session began at 10 a.m. November 6, in the same chamber, attended by all the representatives, associates and observers. It began with a proposal being made by Prime Minister General Tojo, the Japanese Representative. After an earnest exchange of opinions among the Representatives, a recess was called at 11:50 a.m.

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Joint Declaration Approved With the recess being ended at 0:40 p.m. Prime Minister General Tojo rose at 0:45 p.m. and reread to the Assembly the draft of the Joint Declaration, which was welcomed with great applause. He then asked the Representatives to stand if they approved the draft, to which request the Representatives of the six nations stood up as one man, accompanied by surging waves of thunderous applause. The time was 0:55 p.m.

Flashlights popped and newsreel cameramen ground away to record for the eyes of all future generations to come this epochal and glorious moment of Asia, this united will of the one billion people of Greater East Asia. The Joint Declaration (text on the first page of this section) carrying in it the supreme faith of the peoples of Greater East Asia for world peace, was immediately announced by the Assembly secretariat.

After the unanimous adoption of the historic Joint Declaration, Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State of Burma, rose to give an inspiring address in reference to Indian problems.

Tracing the history of British oppression on India and Burma, the Burmese Chief Executive, with his brilliant eloquence, emphasized that "without India's freedom, there can be no freedom for Asia." Himself being a man who had experienced the cruel oppression by the British, Head of State Ba Maw's address was marked by warm sympathy toward the oppressed masses of India and by his firm determination to drive out Anglo-American influences completely from the region of East Asia.

The Burmese representative was followed by Mr. Bose, who also expressed his staunch resolve never to lay down arms before India ~~in~~ India's own.

The conference reached its highest pitch as all the Representatives of the six participating nations and the attendants listened intently to the stirring address of the energetic Indian leader.

After the 30-minute speech by Mr. Bose and its Chinese and English translation, Prime Minister Tojo rose to proclaim Japan's readiness to place the Andaman Islands and Nicobar Group under the jurisdiction of the Azad Hind Government. The statement made a profound impression on the whole assembly.

Prime Minister Tojo then delivered another brief message in the capacity of the Representative of Japan in the Assembly, expressing his thanks to the Representatives and Associates of the participating nations as well as the Observers for their full cooperation in the proceedings of the Assembly.

He was responded to by President Wang Ching-wei, Chinese Representative, who on behalf of all the Representatives and Associates attending the function, expressed congratulation on the successful conclusion of the historic conference.

Prime Minister rose again to declare the adjournment of the conference and, thus, the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations came to a brilliantly successful end at 3:17 p.m.

Representatives, Associates and Observers In connection with the epoch making Assembly, the following announcement has been issued by the Board of Information:

The countries of Greater East Asia which have been striving vigorously for the attainment of their common objective on the firm basis of neighborly friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation have decided, in order to carry on frank discussions among their representatives concerning the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the plan

for the construction of Greater East Asia, to hold an Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo.

*The names of the representatives, associates and observers are as follows:

Japan

Representative:

His Excellency General Hideki Tojo Prime Minister

Associates:

His Excellency Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Minister of the Navy,

His Excellency Mr. Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs

His Excellency Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr. Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet

His Excellency Mr. Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information

His Excellency Mr. Shun-ichi Matsumoto, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr. Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs

His Excellency Mr. Shin-ichi Kamimura, Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Bureau of Military Affairs, Ministry of the Army

His Excellency Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka, Director of the Bureau of Naval Affairs, Ministry of the Navy

His Excellency Mr. Shimpei Takeuchi, Director of the Bureau of General Affairs, Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs

* * * *

CERTIFICATE

I.F.S. No. 2339

Statement of Authenticity

I, Shibata, Kosaburo hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Second Class Administrative Officer of the Investigation Bureau of the Home Ministry in Charge of the Home Ministry Library, and that as such official I have custody of an original copy of the document of which the attached document consisting of 1099 pages, dated 1943-44, and described as follows: "Japanese Year Book 1943-1944", and republished by the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications, and printed by the United States Printing Office, is an exact copy.

I further certify that the original copy of the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the Home Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this
31st day of Oct., 1946.

/s/ Kosaburo Shibata
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: Yoshiyuki Kuratani

2nd Class Administrative Officer
of the Investigation Bureau of
the Home Ministry
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Henry Shirojima, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
31st day of Oct., 1946.

/s/ Henry Shirojima
NAME

Witness: Eric W. Fleisher
2nd. Lt. AUSMI

Investigation Division IPS
Official Capacity